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The Behavior of "Roger," by ROBERT M. YERKES. The Century Magazine, Vol. LXXV, 1908, 602-608.

Mr. B. B. E. was successful in training a mongrel to perform many clever acts, an account of which appears in the same issue of *The Century*, pp. 599-602. The dog was able to spell such words as "Constantinople," "phthisic," and "pneumonia," and solve problems like " $2 \times 3 + 4 \div 2 - 1$," and "never make a mistake."

Professor Yerkes brought the trainer and the dog into the laboratory, and was able to come to the following conclusions concerning the dog's method of procedure:

1. "Simple associations of certain objects with definite acts."
2. "The habit of watching for slight movements of the eyes, head, extremities, and body of the trainer, and of making movements which experience has proved to be advantageous."
3. "The association of certain tones of the trainer's voice and certain facial expressions with definite forms of behavior, such, for example, as begging, praying, being a dead dog, and whispering."

W. L. GARD.

The Animal Mind, a text-book of psychology. By MARGARET FLOY WASHBURN. (The Animal Behaviour Series.) The Macmillan Company, New York, 1908. pp. 333.

The title of this book, the author says, should have been the animal mind as deduced from experimental evidence, for she has confined herself chiefly to the results of the experimental methods in comparative psychology. Thus, many aspects of the animal mind to the investigation of which experiment either has not yet been applied or is perhaps not adapted, are left wholly unconsidered. In this respect the book is new, for no other has yet limited itself to this field. The value of it is greatly increased by a bibliography of 476 titles, mostly, though not exclusively, limited to the scope of experimental results and methods. Chapter first is devoted to the difficulties and methods of comparative psychology. Then come the evidences of mind in the simplest animals, sensory discrimination, methods of investigation, hearing, vision, reactions and space perception, modifications of conscious processes by individual experience, the memory, idea and some aspects of attention. This work has barely a score of simple illustrations, and altogether it is almost a Godsend to the student and teacher of psychology at the present day.

An Introduction to Comparative Psychology, by C. LLOYD MORGAN. 2d rev. ed. With diagrams. (Contemporary Science Series.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906. pp. 386.

In this book the writer sums up his own views upon the subject so well that it may be said to supersede all his previous writings. He attempts here to give them more unity and discusses a number of general psychological problems which he has not touched before. The chief topics are:—the wave of consciousness; its physiological synthesis and correlation of impressions; instinct and intelligence; the sense experience of animals; automatism and control; perception of relations by men and animals; whether the latter reason; concepts; subject; object; the evolution of consciousness; selective synthesis in evolution; the psychology of man and higher animals compared.

The Story of Insect Life, by W. PERCIVAL WESTELL. Robert Culley. London, 1907. pp. 339.

The writer deals with his facts in an interesting, informing and

orderly manner, confining himself to the commonest species of British insects and to a style intended to encourage intelligent life study of them by younger people, to discourage collecting, but to stimulate the profitable employment of eyes and ears in town or country. The insects chiefly treated are: beetles, earwigs, cockroaches, crickets, grasshoppers, dragon-flies, may-flies, lace-wing flies, ants, bees, wasps, gall-flies, butterflies, moths, bugs, frog-hoppers, gnats, crane and other flies.

Mosquito Life, by EVELYN GROESBECK MITCHELL. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1907. pp. 281.

Although very much has been written about mosquitoes in recent years, it is widely scattered through many books and periodicals, and until now there has been no single work containing in condensed form the essential facts made known concerning the different phases of this important and interesting topic. The writer first describes the systematic position and structure of the eggs, larvæ, pupæ and imago and then some adult habits, such as blood sucking, diet of males and females, hibernation, how long mosquitoes live, how far they fly, etc. Then she discusses malaria, yellow fever and other diseases. The work contains 54 illustrative diagrams.

The Life History of the Carpenter Ant, by JOHN LOSSEN PRICER. Biological Bulletin, Vol. XIV, 1908, 177-218.

Two varieties of *Camponotus herculeanus*—*C. pennsylvanicus*, and *C. ferrugineus*—were studied. He finds that winged forms are not produced until the colony is more than two years old. Sexually perfect individuals are not produced until the colony numbers approximately two thousand workers. It requires a colony from three to six years to reach this size. He believes that the variations in form are ontogenetic in origin and that there is no distinct soldier type. The division of labor among them is also incomplete. The ants show a decided preference for the red or longer rays and a decided dislike for the ultraviolet rays. In all probability the light is perceived through the eyes. These ants have some means of inter-communication. They can track themselves and others of the colony, but are not able to make out the direction in which the trail was first laid down. They seem to be guided by a kind of memory of the location of things and perhaps depend, as a last resort, on a sense of direction. When travelling from the nest, they usually pay very little attention to trails. They give no evidence of anything akin to reason. W. L. GARD.

Behavior of the Starfish, Asterias Forreri de Loria, by H. JENNINGS. The University of California Publications in Zoology. Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 53-185. Nineteen text figures. Nov. 26, 1907. Contributions from the Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association of San Diego.

The chief result developed by this careful paper is the demonstration of the variability, modifiability, unity and adaptiveness in the main features of the behavior of the starfish. The movements are shown to depend on the varying physiological conditions of the animal and the animal's nature, which demonstrably modify the physiological condition, and therefore the behavior are set forth in detail. Habit formation is demonstrated and discussed in full. The unity and co-ordination of much behavior is shown, with certain theories of its origin. There are also essentially new accounts of the method of locomotion. The monograph is intended to be a storehouse of objective facts for reference concerning the starfish so that the author deems it hardly practicable to make out a summary. He has provided